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多尺度综合地球物理方法在扎西康铅锌锑金多金属 矿找矿预测中的应用

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摘 要: 青藏高原后碰撞阶段发生了大规模地壳尺度的伸展作用,并在特提斯喜马拉雅带内发育了淡色花岗岩、南北及东西向断裂等构造一热事件,形成了一系列的铅锌锑金多金属矿床.扎西康铅锌锑金多金属矿是带内已发现唯一的超大型多金属矿床.应用多尺度的综合地球物理方法开展扎西康矿区的找矿预测,为特提斯喜马拉雅铅锌锑金成矿带内的矿床勘查提供借鉴.首先,通过穿越错那洞穹窿、藏南拆离系(STDS)及扎西康典型矿床的南北向MT剖面(长72km,基准点距1km),初步建立了扎西康矿床深部构造-热事件的空间关系,结合区域构造一热事件的时间关系,提出了构造一热耦合成矿作用模型,为扎西康的地球物理勘探提供基础.其次,通过1:5万区域重力(线距500m,点距400m)和MT剖面(点距500m)浅部信息的联合解译,对扎西康整装勘查区尺度的导矿构造开展研究.最终,通过激电中梯扫面测量(线距100m,点距40m)、AMT剖面(点距500m)及重力剖面(点距20m)的联合解译,对扎西康的含矿断裂开展研究,定位深部隐伏矿体.

关键词:后碰撞伸展期;特提斯喜马拉雅成矿带;构造一热耦合成矿模式;部分熔融体;藏南拆离系;淡色花岗岩;地球物理.

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Application of Multi-Scale Integrated Geophysical Method in Prospecting Prediction of Zhaxikang Pb-Zn-Sb-Au Polymetallic Deposit

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Abstract: A crustal scale extension occurred in the post-collisional stage of the Tibetan Plateau, and tectonic-thermal events closely related to stretching, such as leucogranites, north-south and east-west faults, were developed in the Tethyan Himalayan and developed series of Pb-Zn-Sb-Au polymetallic deposits. The Zhaxikang Pb-Zn-Sb-Au polymetallic deposit is the only superlarge polymetallic deposit in the belt. This paper applies a multi-scale integrated geophysical method to Zhaxikang's prospecting prediction and can provide reference for the exploration of deposits in the Tethys Himalayan Pb-Zn-Sb-Au metallogenic belt. Firstly, the spatial relationship of tectonic-thermal events was initially established by the north-south MT section (72 km long and 1 km from the reference point) crossing the Cuonadong dome and the South Tibet detachment system (STDS). Combined with the time relationship of regional tectonic-thermal events, a possible tectonic-thermal coupling mineralization was proposed, which provides a basis for the geophysical exploration of Zhaxikang. Secondly, through the joint interpretation of 400 km², 1:50 000

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regional gravity (line distance 500 m, dot distance 400 m) and MT(dot distance 400 m) shallow information, the fault system of the Zhaxiang assembly area was established. Finally, the Zhaxikang polymetallic ore body was delineated by the joint interpretation of the 9 km² IP measurement (line distance 100 m, dot distance 40 m) and the AMT profile(dot distance 50 m) and gravity(dot distance 20 m).

Key words: post-collisional extension period of Tibetan Plateau; Tethyan Himalaya metallogenic belt; tectonic-thermal coupled metallogenic model; partial melting; South Tibet detachment system; leucogranites; geophysics.

青藏高原的总体格架形成于65~55 Ma的印度一欧亚陆陆碰撞(Beck et al., 1995; Searle et al., 1999).碰撞过程大致划分主碰撞(65~41 Ma)、晚碰撞(40~26 Ma)和后碰撞(<25 Ma)3个阶段,分别对应碰撞汇聚成矿、构造转换成矿和伸展拆离成矿3种成矿过程(侯增谦等, 2006a, 2006b, 2006c),在异常热能驱动机制和构造应力机制下产生了不同的矿床类型(侯增谦, 2010).

在后碰撞阶段,总体上青藏高原地壳应力以伸展为特征(侯增谦等,2006c).位于藏南拆离系和雅鲁藏布江缝合带之间的特提斯喜马拉雅地块(Yin and Harrison,2000),在25 Ma以来发育了一系列的构造一热事件,如侵位于特提斯喜马拉雅片麻岩穹窿带的淡色花岗岩(Searle et al.,1997),南北向及东西向伸展断裂(Burg et al.,1984; Hodges et al.,1992; Hodges,2000)(图1)等.这一系列构造一热事件发育过程中,特提斯喜马拉雅形成了一系列的铅锌锑金多金属矿床(侯增谦等,2006c).如沙拉岗锑矿床、得龙锑矿床、马扎拉金锑矿床、哲古锑金矿床、壤拉锑矿床、车穷卓布锑矿床、查拉普金矿床、吉松铅锌矿床、扎西康铅锌锑金多金属矿床等,成矿年龄为12~25 Ma(郑有业等,2007,2014;孟祥金等,2008;张建芳,2010)(图1a).

地球物理方法作为探测地球深部目标地质体空间关系的有效手段,在扎西康典型矿床开展了地球物理方法试验(焦彦杰等,2015,2017),取得了良好效果.但是,如何利用多尺度的综合地球物理方法,从建立矿集区深部构造一热事件的空间关系出发,逐步缩小靶区,最终定位矿体,依然是一个值得探讨的课题.本文实施了一条穿越错那洞穹窿和藏南拆离系的南北向精细大地电磁测深(MT)剖面(长72 km,基准点距1 km),初步建立起扎西康矿集区深部构造一热事件的空间关系,并结合构造一热事件的时间关系,认为部分熔融体驱动含矿热液在断裂系统中运移成矿,是特提斯喜马拉雅铅锌锑金成矿带一种重要的成矿模式.在此基础上,结合断裂系统中含矿热液以分层级的断裂网络从地壳深

部流体源向浅部排泄区迁移就位的过程,通过多尺度多方法的地球物理勘探,逐步缩小靶区,成功定位了扎西康铅锌锑多金属矿深部矿体,为区带内的矿床勘查提供借鉴和指示.

1 地质背景

喜马拉雅地体介于雅鲁藏布江缝合带(IYS)与 主边界断层(MCT)之间(Yin and Harrison, 2000; 尹 安,2001),是青藏高原最南侧的构造块体(许志琴 等,1999).喜马拉雅地体被三条近东西向的深大断 裂藏南拆离系(STDS)、主中央逆冲断层(MCT)、 主边界逆冲断层(MBT)分隔为三个微地块(特提斯 喜马拉雅地块、高喜马拉雅地块、低喜马拉雅地块) (Yin and Harrison, 2000; 尹安, 2001). 青藏高原后碰 撞伸展阶段在藏南形成了大型拆离断层系——藏 南拆离系(陈智梁和刘宇平,1996),主拆离带和雅 鲁藏布江之间的部分,为特提斯喜马拉雅(图 1a). STDS 及其次级断裂的向北拆离,是南北向伸展的 地质响应(Aoya et al., 2005; Lee and Whitehouse, 2007).STDS的伸展可能开始于~35 Ma(Lee and Whitehouse, 2007), 具多期活动特征(Yin and Harrison, 2000), 主要活动期在24~12 Ma(图 1b)(Coleman and Hodges, 1995; Searle et al., 1997; Murphy and Mark Harrison, 1999; Yin, 2006). 南北向正断层 系为东西向伸展的地质响应(Kapp and Guynn, 2004; Yin and Taylor, 2011), 主要活动时限可能介 于 18~4 Ma(图 1b)(Yin et al., 1999; Blisniuk et al., 2001; Williams et al., 2001). 根据亚东、定结等地南 北向正断层明显切割东西向STDS的事实,证明南 北向断裂的发育晚于东西向断裂(张进江,2007).在 特提斯喜马拉雅地块中部出现一系列由深成岩和 变质岩组成的穹窿体(Burchfiel et al., 1992; Hauck et al., 1998), 近东西向展布(图 1a), 形成于中新世 (张进江等,2011;刘文灿等,2004).淡色花岗岩沿穹 窿核部侵位,被认为是上地壳变泥质岩部分熔融侵 位的产物(Harris and Massey, 1994; Guillot and Le

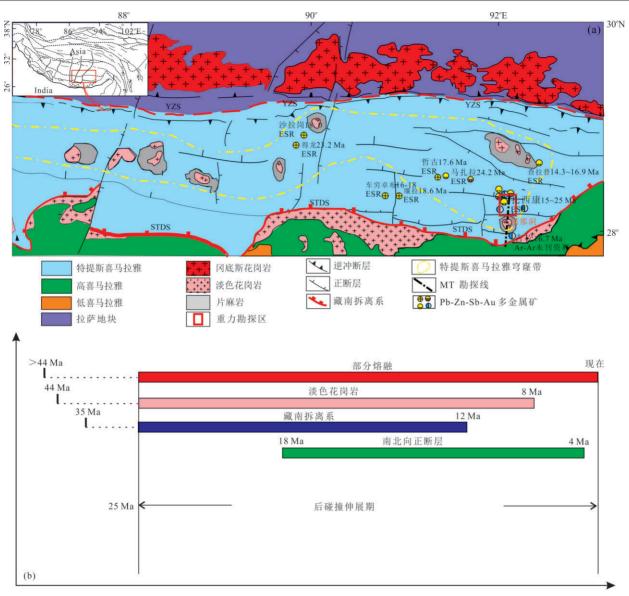


图1 特提斯喜马拉雅后碰撞阶段构造一热事件时空分布

Fig.1 Temporal and spatial distribution of tectonic-thermal events in the Tethys Himalayan post-collision phase a. 特提斯喜马拉雅地质矿产简图,反映了主要的构造一热事件(图据张进江等,2011修改;数据源自郑有业等,2007,2014;孟祥金等,2008;张建芳,2010);b. 特提斯喜马拉雅后碰撞阶段构造一热事件时间序列示意图(数据源自 Searle et al.,1997; Yin et al.,1999; Blisniuk et al., 2001; Lee and Whitehouse, 2007; Aikman et al., 2008; Williams et al., 2001; Liu et al., 2014)

Fort, 1995; Searle et al., 1997; Visonà et al., 2012).25 Ma以来,特提斯喜马拉雅进入后碰撞伸展期,上述淡色花岗岩沿穹窿带侵位、东西及南北向伸展断裂成为特提斯喜马拉雅独特的构造一热事件(图 1a).

2 数据的采集与处理

2.1 AMT与MT的数据采集与处理

AMT 数据采用加拿大凤凰公司研制的 V5系

列仪器采集,采集43点,基准点距50 m,数据处理时最低频率截取到1 Hz.MT数据同样采用加拿大凤凰公司研制的V5系列仪器采集完成,基准点距1000 m,数据采集最低频率为0.003 4 Hz,数据处理时最低频率截取到0.01~0.003 4 Hz.由于测区位于西藏农牧区,无明显干扰源,因而各测点数据质量高.AMT/MT数据处理与二维反演的相关算法、技术成熟,数据处理包括极化模式判别、静态校正(王家映,1992)等,二维反演解释有快速松弛(RRI)(Smith and Booker,1991)、OCCAM(Constable et

al.,1987)和共轭梯度反演(Rodi and Mackie,2001)等方法.本次AMT数据反演通过与钻孔工程以及已知地质认识,发现Zongmt软件中的Smoothness constrained反演结果更能表达地电断面的真实情况.因此,AMT与MT数据二维反演采用Smoothness constrained.

2.2 重力的数据采集与处理

重力数据采用LCR-G型重力仪采集完成,共完 成了1:5万比例尺的区域重力(线距500 m,点距 400 m)约 400 km²以及 20 m点距的重力剖面 2 km, 布格重力异常总精度达±0.120 mGal. 重磁反演是 根据重力场或磁场的空间分布特征来确定对应的 场源体特征.其中物性反演将模型空间离散化为若 干个单元,只求解各单元相应的密度(刘天佑, 2007),这种方法易于模拟复杂的地质体(侯遵泽 等,1998),逐渐成为重磁三维反演的重要方向(姚 长利等,2003).利用三维物性反演求解密度的空间 分布特征.为了提升反演的结果的可靠性和节省计 算成本,对三维物性反演做了相应的改进措施.在 提升反演结果的可靠性方面:将快速扫描的互相关 系数与深度加权函数同时引入到核矩阵约束中,多 个理论模型的试算结果表明这种方法相比仅利用 深度加权函数,反演结果对场源的边界刻画更加清 晰,本质上属于自约束反演的一种,有助于提高反 演结果的可靠性.在节省计算成本方面:我们直接 利用迭代正则化方法——LSQR(最小二乘QR分 解)法求解线性方程组,具有天然的正则化性质,研 究表明它可以提供与Tikhonov正则化几乎相同的 效果,在求解过程中只需利用自适应剪枝算法求取 L曲线的拐点,并返回拐点处对应迭代次数的求解 结果即可,避免了Tikhonov正则化求解需多次搜索 正则化因子等而耗费的计算成本.此外,由于LSQR 法仅涉及到矩阵与向量的乘积,结合等效几何格架 技术可以很方便地将核矩阵分为若干个子矩阵进 行存储与运算,大型稠密核矩阵不再被显示地表示 出来,节省大量的存储空间.我们利用网格化后的剩余重 磁数据进行三维反演,最终的均方误差为0.11 mGal.

2.3 激电中梯面积测量的数据采集与处理

激电测量工作采用中间梯段装置,采集设备为国产重庆奔腾大功率激电仪,发射极距1500 m,供电电压大于500 V,供电电流>5 A,一次场大于100 mv.获得了约9 km²的1:1万比例尺的面积性激电数据(线距100 m,点距40 m).其中,激电数据采

用视极化率和视电阻率等值线图进行分析.

3 构造一热事件的空间关系及其成 矿作用

如图 2b 所示, MT 剖面的布设自南向北从高喜马拉雅进入特提斯喜马拉雅, 穿越了后碰撞阶段主要的构造一热事件和典型矿床, 包括 STDS 及其次级断裂、错那洞穹窿(核部淡色花岗岩, 外围为片麻岩等变质岩) 和扎西康铅锌锑多金属矿, 来确立各构造一热事件的空间关系. 该剖面共86个测点, 长72 km.

由图2可知,特提斯喜马拉雅存在2种构造一 热事件空间关系:其一,特提斯喜马拉雅地体深部 15 km 处存在部分熔融,且部分熔融以淡色花岗岩 的形式侵位,形成穹窿构造:主要表现为地下15 km 以下的视电阻率呈现南高北低,高阻体的视电阻率 范围在10^{2.5}~10⁴ Ω•m之间(1~33点;图2a),解释为 高喜马拉雅结晶岩系(图 2b),低阻体的视电阻率范 围介于 $10^{\circ} \sim 10^{1} \Omega \cdot m(45 \sim 86 \text{ 点;} 图 2a)$,解释为部分 熔融体(图 2b). 该认识与前人通过区域的地球物理 探测发现藏南15~20 km深处存在部分熔融的解释 一致(Brown et al., 1996; Nelson et al., 1996; Wei et al., 2001). 部分熔融,以淡色花岗岩的形式侵位 (45~60点之间的高阻体电阻率范围介于103.5~ 10⁵ Ω·m (图 2a),同时呈现明显的低密度特征(图 2c)),形成错那洞穹窿构造(Fu et al., 2017).60~80 点和80~86点的特提斯喜马拉雅的沉积浅变质岩 系中高电阻率(图 2a)及中高密度特征(图 2c),与淡 色花岗岩有显著不同.其二,STDS及其次级断裂带 以"铲式"断层的形式产出,成为部分熔融体和扎西 康铅锌锑多金属矿床之间的沟通渠道: $10^1 \sim 10^{1.5} \Omega \cdot m$ 的上陡下缓的低阻带(图 2a),且呈现低密度的特征 (图 2c),推断为STDS及其次级断裂带(图 2b). STDS不仅作为特提斯喜马拉雅和高喜马拉雅的分 界线,具有重要的构造意义(图 2b),同时,STDS及 其次级断裂在扎西康超大型铅锌锑多金属矿形成 过程中具有重要的成矿意义.

如图 1b 所示,后碰撞期,部分熔融体与 STDS 是长时间共存的.因此,可能会发生如下 成矿作用:后碰撞伸展期,青藏高原的南北向 伸展,形成了深达部分熔融的 STDS 及其次级 断裂,造成了局部低压,使得熔体与岩浆热液 发生解耦,岩浆热液涌入断裂系统向浅部低压

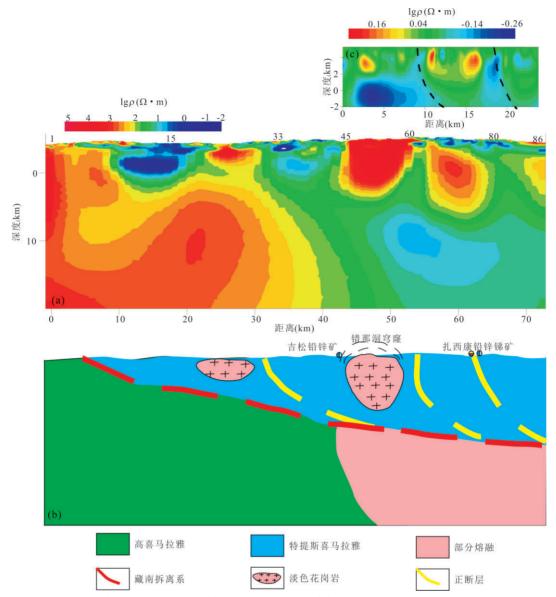


图 2 (a)MT 剖面反演图;(b)MT 剖面解译的构造一热事件空间分布图;(c)重力剖面反演解译图

Fig. 2 (a) Inversion of MT section; (b) Tectonic-thermal event spatial distribution map from MT profile interpretation; (c) Inversion and interpretation map of gravity profile

区迁移.同时,断裂孔隙的突然发展与其中流体压力的降低相结合,使得深部的地层建造流体(可能包含变质流体)以及浅部的大气水流入断裂系统.当三种流体混合时(Zhou et al.,2017),使得成矿流体物理化学条件发生变化而造成矿质沉淀.地球化学数据也证明扎西康铅锌锑多金属矿是上述三种流体混合成矿.18 Ma左右,高原应力发生重大改变,东西向伸展形成南北向伸展断层.这会造成流体渗流路径的重新分布.渗流路径的变化可能引起流体的温压变化,而途径岩性的变化则可引起流体成分的变化,最终在多期次不同的矿物沉淀中体现

出来(Cox,2007).这可能是扎西康铅锌锑金多金属矿两期成矿的主要原因(铅锌成矿期和富锑成矿期).同时,伸展断裂活动的多期次性和部分熔融事件的持续性,保证了整个成矿带的流体通量(图3).

4 扎西康矿集区综合探测与找矿预测

扎西康铅锌锑金多金属矿是特提斯喜马拉雅铅锌锑金成矿带内唯一的大型一超大型矿床(郑有业等,2012). 主要矿脉为南北向的 IV、V、VI 及北东向的 VII 和 WI (图 4a),以及 2015 年探得 Ve(XV)矿

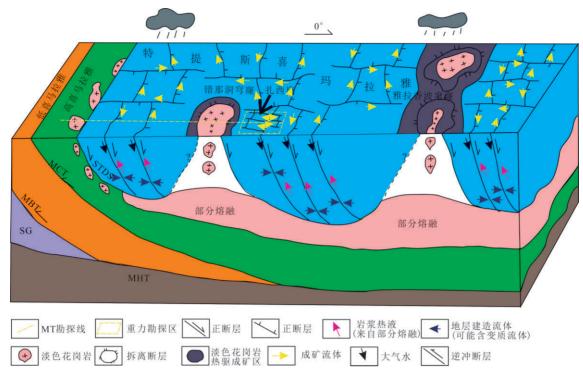


图 3 后碰撞伸展期特提斯喜马拉雅铅锌锑金成矿带构造一热事件成矿作用示意

Fig 3 Schematic diagram of Tethys Himalaya Pb-Zn-Sb-Au metallogenic belt tectonic-thermal event coupling metallogenic model in post-collisional extension stage

体,储量超过140万t,V号矿体品位最高且储量最大,超过100万t(郑有业等,2012).矿体呈脉状(倾向西,倾角45°~70°)(图4b)赋存于侏罗系日当组断裂构造带内.含矿热液来源主要为岩浆热液、地层建造流体和大气水(孟祥金等,2008),三者混合造成了矿质沉淀(李应栩等,2015).成矿时间为青藏高原后碰撞伸展成矿期(梁维等,2015;Sun et al.,2018),且主要分为两期,以铅锌为主的成矿期和富锑成矿期.

由图 2b可知,扎西康铅锌锑多金属矿位于深达部分熔融的断裂带上.区域性的主干断裂是深部流体向上迁移至矿质沉淀空间的主要通道(McCaig et al.,1990; Laigle et al.,2000).对于热液脉型矿床,一个不可忽视的现象是矿体更常见于较窄的小位移结构(Eisenlohr et al.,1989; Cox,1995; Micklethwaite and Cox,2004).由此推知,含矿热液是通过分层级的断裂网络从地壳深部流体源向浅部排泄区迁移(Cox,2007).因此,根据上述成矿模式,通过多尺度的综合地球物理方法对不同层级的断裂系统开展研究,逐步缩小勘探范围,最终定位矿体.

4.1 扎西康整装勘查区断裂系统的地球物理响应

通过约400 km²的1:5万高精度重力测量(图6a,相对位置见图1a)和近南北向MT剖面(点距

500 m,约 13 km)及近东西向 MT 剖面(约 17 km)(图 6b,相对位置见图 6a),对扎西康整装勘查区导矿断裂系统开展研究.

区域岩性特征:研究区属于特提斯喜马拉雅地层分区,中生代地层分布最广,以浅海一深海相砂岩、泥岩及页岩为主,伴有陆相碎屑沉积岩,泥页岩经区域变质作用后成为板岩.火成岩主要包括玄武岩、辉绿岩、辉长岩等(Zhu et al., 2009; Liu et al., 2015)以及淡色花岗岩(Searle et al., 1997; Yin and Harrison, 2000).

岩石密度特征:对研究区主要岩性的密度进行了测量,共472块(数据见附表1),样本平均密度2.7037.对于区域内的主要岩性,如板岩、灰岩、花岗岩采取了正态分布曲线,求取期望值和标准差.板岩样品数据,服从正态分布,而花岗岩类样品数据呈现双峰特征(图5),因此,对花岗岩类样品分两类做密度统计.出露较少的岩性,如辉绿岩、凝灰岩等,则采用几何平均法,求取平均值.由图5可知,花岗岩类在勘查区呈现低密度特征.

通过1:5万的高精度重力勘探,发现扎西康矿区与则当、柯月、索月矿区位于不同的低密度体"网格"内(图 6a).由上述物性分析,区内的花岗岩类显

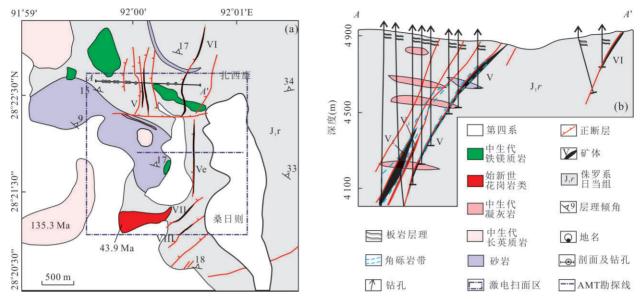


图 4 (a)扎西康矿集区地质简图;(b)铅锌矿体典型剖面

Fig. 4 (a) Geology map of Zhaxikang deposit, (b) Pb-Zn sectional view of body 据 Zhou *et al.*(2017)修改

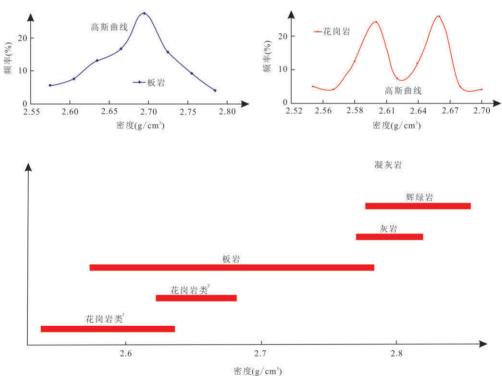


图 5 扎西康整装勘查区岩石密度统计结果

Fig.5 Statistical results of rock density in Zhaxikang area

示较明显的低密度特征.同时,后碰撞伸展期东西、南北向的伸展作用,形成了东西南北纵横交错的断裂系统(张进江,2007),其形成的拉伸空间也会造成低密度的地球物理响应.因此,该网格状的低密度体可能是花岗岩类的地球物理响应,也可能是断

裂构造的地球物理响应.为此,通过一条东西向MT 剖面(共21个点约13 km,在低密度体处加密测点,点距约500 m,B-B'),联合南北向MT剖面(共29点,约17 km,在低密度体处加密测点,点距约500 m,A-A'),对浅部信息(频率>0.1 Hz)进行反演,

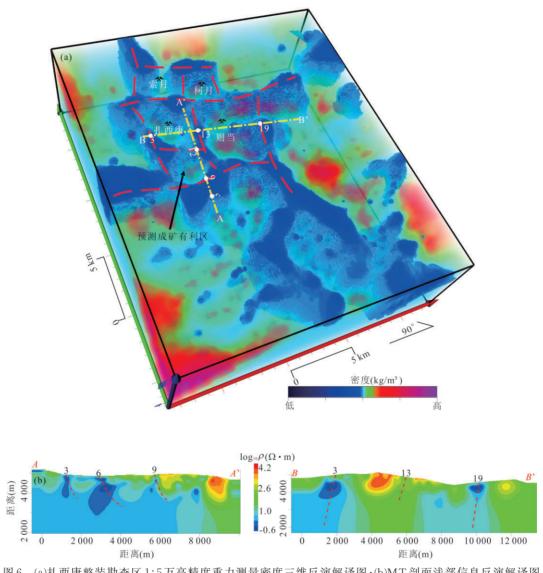


图 6 (a)扎西康整装勘查区 1:5万高精度重力测量密度三维反演解译图;(b)MT 剖面浅部信息反演解译图 Fig. 6 (a) 3-D inversion interpretation diagram of 1:50 000 high-precision gravity measurement in Zhaxikang integrated exploration area;(b) shallow information inversion interpretation diagram of MT section

从电性方面来区别低密度体是花岗岩类还是断裂带.1:5万重力三维反演中的低密度体(图 6a),在MT剖面中呈现低视电阻率响应(图 6b).因此,低密度低电阻率的特征应为断裂带的地球物理响应.网状的断裂系统的重要成矿意义在于,两组近似垂直的构造,使其从不同方向连接不同等级的渗流通道(陈昌彦等,1996),这就保证了含矿热液通过量.同时两个垂直方向的应力变化,使得"网格"内部较易形成相互连通的次级断裂系统,使含矿热液就位.

4.2 扎西康矿集区断裂系统的地球物理响应

通过点距 40 m,约 9 km²的激电中梯面积测量(图 8a、8b,位置见图 4a)和点距 50 m,约 2.3 km的AMT剖面(图 8c,位置见图 8a、8b)及点距 20 m的

重力剖面,对矿集区含矿断裂系统开展研究.

赋矿围岩:西藏扎西康铅锌锑多金属矿,矿体呈脉状(倾向西,倾角 45°~70°)赋存于侏罗系日当组的断裂构造带内(图 4b).日当组为一套互层状的深灰色一灰黑色页岩、钙质页岩,含泥灰岩、砂岩、凝灰岩,夹泥质灰岩和燧石团块,总厚度大于900m,属深水相沉积,经低级变质后形成了含碳钙质板岩(梁维,2014).

含碳质岩石电性特征:通过对扎西康 ZK4006 钻孔岩心的电性测试发现,大部分含碳钙质板岩呈 现低阻高极化的电性特征(图7)与前人电性测试结 果相近(焦彦杰等,2015,2017).但是,赋存矿体的含 碳钙质板岩呈现高阻低极化的电性特征(图7).同

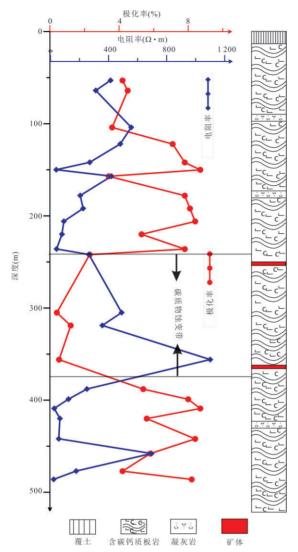


图 7 扎西康 ZK4006 钻孔岩心电阻率与极化率变化曲线 Fig. 7 Resistivity and polarizability curve of ZK4006 drill in Zhaxikang

时,如图 8a 所示,激电中梯面积测量中矿区呈现高的极化率背景介于 9%~20%,而矿体位于 1%~5%低极化率条带中,极化率高值区的钻孔不含矿.在岩性无明显变化的情况下(含碳钙质板岩夹少量凝灰岩)(图 7),这是含碳质岩石被含矿热液蚀变后造成的电性变化所致.含碳质岩石埋深、变质的"石墨化"过程,促进了杂原子的排出,增加了其导电性;而含碳质岩石经受热液蚀变的"逆石墨化"过程,杂原子的插入大大降低了碳质物的导电性.蚀变带与未被蚀变岩石中的碳质物有明显的电性差异.通过对 69 件样品的测试分析,得出岩石中的有机碳平均含量高达 2%.而 0.7% 的有机碳含量足以使变质岩的电阻率降低一个数量级.因此,高阻低

极化率条带是含矿热液流经的标志,可以作为矿体 勘探的目标.同时,含矿断裂在点距20m的重力剖 面上显示低密度特征,这应是后碰撞伸展环境下形 成的拉伸空间的地球物理响应(图8d).

因此,运用激电中梯面积测量把含矿断裂定位在 200~300 m的低极化率高电阻率条带内(图 8a、8b).含矿断裂的地下产状则需通过 AMT 和重力剖面来进行定位,含矿断裂位呈现高视电阻率和低密度的特征(图 8c、8d),且宽度 200~300 m的高视电阻率区域与低视极化率条带位置吻合(图 8c).低密度特征应为后碰撞期形成的拉伸空间的地球物理响应.

综上可知,72 km的 MT 剖面确定了扎西康矿 集区深部构造一热事件的空间关系,推测了可能的 构造一热耦合成矿作用;通过1:5万高精度重力和 MT 剖面,确定了扎西康区域上的导矿断裂系统,呈 网状的低密度低电阻率特征,从不同方向连接不同 等级的渗流通道,缩小了找矿靶区;通过含碳钙质 板岩中的激电中梯面积测量、音频大地电磁测深及 点距 20 m的重力剖面圈定了含矿断裂.

4.3 矿床预测

通过3种尺度综合的地球物理勘探,做出3种矿床预测:(1)MT剖面33~45点的"铲式"断裂带沟通了部分熔融,为铅锌锑金矿床的成矿有利区(图2a);(2)1:5万高精度重力扫面区内,扎西康矿集区的南侧相邻的"网状"断裂(图6a),起到了沟通不同等级断裂系统的作用,有利于成矿流体的迁移就位,为铅锌锑金矿床的成矿有利区;且扎西康东边的则当矿区位于更大"网状"断裂内,拥有更大的成矿潜力,后期应加大矿床勘探力度;(3)根据同一渗流单元("网状"断裂)内,含矿热液流经相互连通断裂的原则,推断Ve矿体东侧约600m处的低极化率(图8a)高电阻率(图8c)及低密度区(图8d),存在VI矿体的延伸VIe矿体.

5 结论

(1)通过穿越错那洞穹窿、藏南拆离系(STDS)及扎西康矿集区的南北向MT剖面(长72 km,基准点距1 km),初步建立了扎西康深部构造一热事件的空间关系,并结合区域构造一热事件的时间关系,提出了可能的构造一热耦合成矿作用,为后续扎西康的地球物理勘探提供基础.(2)通过1:5万的区域重力和MT浅部信息的联合解译,发现扎西康、

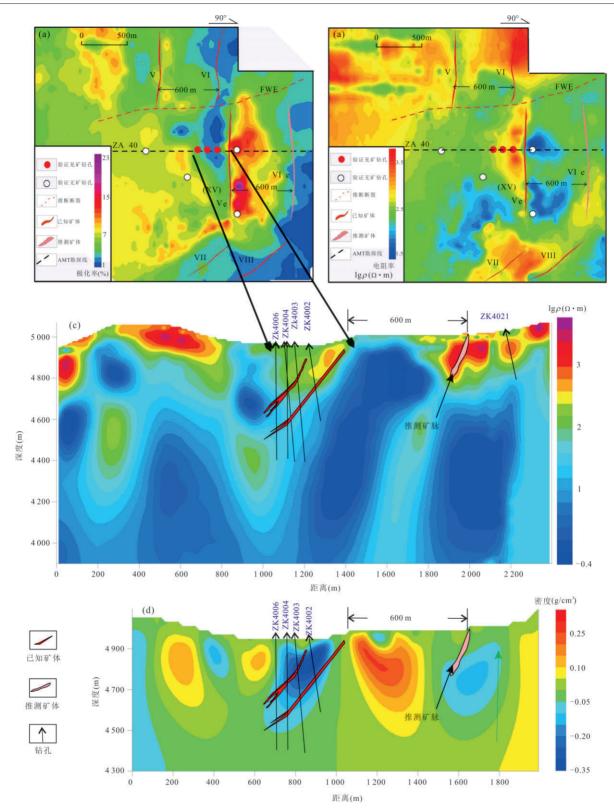


图 8 (a)激电中梯面积测量视极化率图;(b)激电中梯面积测量视电阻率图;(c)AMT反演解译图;(d)重力剖面反演解译图 Fig. 8 (a) Polarizability map of IP measurement,(b) resistivity map of IP measurement,(c) inversion and interpretation map of AMT,(d) inversion and interpretation map of gravity profile

柯月、索月等铅锌锑金矿床分布于低密度低电阻率的"网状"构造内,为形成后碰撞伸展期断裂系统的

地球物理响应,且是含矿热液从地壳深部运移至矿 集区的重要通道.(3)通过激电中梯面积测量、AMT 及重力剖面的联合解译,得出扎西康含矿断裂表现为高阻低极化低密度特征,解释为含矿热液蚀变碳质物和后碰撞阶段形成的拉伸空间的地球物理响应.(4)根据3种尺度的综合地球物理方法,给出了3种尺度的矿床预测.

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附表见地球科学官网(www.earth-science.net).

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